Transferring money to the rich will not increase their lifespan, but taking money from the poorest will lead to extra deaths.

Probably several hundred thousand life years.

MAGA

Powerty kill

DOGE

84

Asian Americans

78

Latino Americans

77

White Americans

72

Black Americans

68

Black Americans

64

Native Americans

+ 4

+ 4

+ 5

+ 1

+ 6

Richest 1 %

Poor lowest 5 %

- 10 y

Woman

- 15 y

Men

For a group of 15 million of the poorest 5% compared to the richest 0.1% of citizens, 12.5 years of shorter life could collectively equate to the equivalent of 2.67 million lives.

84

Asian Americans

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Latino Americans

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Native Americans

+ 4

+ 4

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Richest 1 %

Poor lowest 5 %

- 10 y

Woman

- 15 y

Men

Conclusions and Relevance

In the United States between 2001 and 2014, higher income was associated with greater longevity, and differences in life expectancy across income groups increased. However, the association between life expectancy and income varied substantially across areas; differences in longevity across income groups decreased in some areas and increased in others. The differences in life expectancy were correlated with health behaviors and local area characteristics.

Life expectancy increases continuously with income. At the age of 40 years, the gap in life expectancy between individuals in the top and bottom 1% of the income distribution in the United States is 15 years for men and 10 years for women.

Price of poor: Men 15 years shorter life expectancy – woman 10 years.

Design and Setting

Income data for the US population were obtained from 1.4 billion de-identified tax records between 1999 and 2014. Mortality data were obtained from Social Security Administration death records. These data were used to estimate race- and ethnicity-adjusted life expectancy at 40 years of age by household income percentile, sex, and geographic area, and to evaluate factors associated with differences in life expectancy. Relationship between income and life expectancy; trends in life expectancy by income group; geographic variation in life expectancy levels and trends by income group; and factors associated with differences in life expectancy across areas.

Median household earnings among working individuals, $61 175 per year [mean, $97 725 per year]

Among those aged 40 to 76 years, there were 4 114 380 deaths among men (mortality rate, 596.3 per 100 000) and 2 694 808 deaths among women (mortality rate, 375.1 per 100 000).

Higher income was associated with greater longevity throughout the income distribution. The gap in life expectancy between the richest 1% and poorest 1% of individuals was 14.6 years (95% CI, 14.4 to 14.8 years) for men and 10.1 years (95% CI, 9.9 to 10.3 years) for women.

Second, inequality in life expectancy increased over time. Between 2001 and 2014, life expectancy increased by 2.34 years for men and 2.91 years for women in the top 5% of the income distribution, but increased by only 0.32 years for men and 0.04 years for women in the bottom 5%.

1 %
Top
income

https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4866586/#SD1

National Library of Medicine

The worsening health of specific populations is a key reason the country's overall life expectancy — at 75 years for men and 80 for women — is the shortest among wealthy nations.

"Some groups in the United States are facing a health crisis," Bollyky said, "and we need to respond to that because it's worsening."

Asian Americans 84
Latino Americans 78
White Americans* 77
(Excluding low-income, southeastern U.S. counties)
Black Americans* 72
Black 68 (In low-income, southeastern U.S. counties)
Native Am. 64
Japan 85
Sweden 83
Somalia 54

Better drugs to treat high blood pressure and HIV help account for the improvements for many Americans between 2000 to 2010. And Black people, in particular, saw steep rises in high school graduation and gains in college education in that period.

However, progress stagnated for Black populations by 2016 (Trump president). Disparities in wealth grew. By 2021, Asian and many white Americans had the highest incomes in the study, living in counties with per capita incomes around $50,000. All three groups of Black people in the analysis remained below $30,000.
One new study estimates that raised payments could reduce premature death among Black Americans by 29%.

U.S. spends the most but ranks last in health compared with other high-income nations, new report says. Americans, despite spending the most on healthcare, are the sickest and die the youngest compared with nine other high-income nations, according to a new report.

The average net worth in 2022 was $1,063,700, while the median net worth was $192,200.
According to the Pew Research Center, in 2021 (the most recent data available), upper-income households had a median net worth of $803,400, middle-income households had a median net worth of $204,100, and lower-income households had a median net worth of $24,500